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ENGLISH AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Churton Collins, writing six or seven years ago upon the subject of the instruction in English at the English higher schools and universities, complained that "it attains none of the ends which a subject in itself so full of attraction and interest might be expected to attain. It fails to fertilize; it fails to inform; it fails even to awaken curiosity." This triple failure he ascribes to the fact that literature "has been regarded not as the expression of art and genius, but as mere material for the study of words, as mere pabulum for philology." Again, the whole machinery of higher education in England is subordinated to the interests of examiners, and its final product is the successful examinee, the man who is found equal to the Civil Service tests, the classman of the Tripos. Even so sound a thinker as Professor Goldwin Smith has recently doubted the success of the new Oxford school of English literature, on the ground that the subject does not easily lend itself to the traditional sort of examination. Emerson, many years ago, outlined the New History in the phrase: "Broader and deeper we must write our annals." Similarly, we may say to such cavillers as Professor Smith: "Broader and deeper must we make our examination papers." The subject of English literature has far too high an educational value to be neglected merely because it requires some adaptation or reconstruction of a few time-honored methods and adjuncts of teaching.

The articles upon the higher teaching of English that have been contributed to THE DIAL during the past months go far to show that the objection raised by Professor Smith and others is nothing more than a bugbear. If American experience (as recorded in these articles) counts for anything, we must admit that it establishes beyond question the claims of English as a proper subject of university instruction. Does it fail to fertilize, to inform, to awaken curiosity? Let us see what a few of our educators think about it. Says Professor Cook: "The writer might formulate the especial object which he proposes to himself as the development in the student, whether graduate or undergraduate, of insight and power, and indeed he conceives this to be the end of all education whatever. The imparting of information seems to him quite a secondary object; and a love for literature is most likely, as he thinks, to be promoted by the acquisition of insight and power." Says Professor Corson: "It is considered of prime importance that students should first attain to a sympathetic appreciation of what is essential and intrinsic, before the adventitious features of literature — features due to time and place—be considered." Pro-

fessor Dodge, speaking of the study of Shakespeare, says that grammatical criticism is treated sparingly, and textual criticism even more so. He then adds: "The results of this method of Shakespeare study have been very encouraging, many of the pupils seeming to develope from it a real love for the subject." Professor March writes that the courses under his direction are constant to the central idea of this passage quoted from Arnold of Rugby: "What a treat it would be to teach Shakespeare to a good class of young Greeks in regenerate Athens; to dwell upon him line by line and word by word, and so get all his pictures and thoughts leisurely into one's mind, till I verily think one would, after a time, almost give out light in the dark, after having been steeped, as it were, in such an atmosphere of brilliance."

These remarks, which might be multiplied indefinitely, seem to us fairly typical of the spirit in which the subject of English literature is studied in our colleges and universities. Avoiding the dangerous extremes of pedantry on the one hand and dilettantism on the other, our teachers of literature seem to be animated by the desire to impart the spirit of literary appreciation no less than the methods of exact scholarship in literary investigation. The large proportion of students taking English courses is almost everywhere noticeable, and there is little evidence that these courses are elected because they are "soft." There is a recent and growing tendency to base the doctor's degree upon English as a principal subject, and to encourage publication of the theses offered. Inspection of a number of such theses that have come to hand during the past two years shows them to compare more than favorably with the similar work done in English at the German universities. In this American work, æsthetic and philosophical criticism has its full share, and its recognition is not to the detriment of rigorous training or sound scholarship.

We have dwelt more fully upon the æsthetic than upon the linguistic side of English training, but from no intention of ignoring the importance of the latter aspect. The linguistic part of the field is in no danger of careless cultivation, and has little need of fertilizers. The methods of linguistic study have been so thoroughly formulated and systematized by workers in the classical languages that they may be transferred with slight modification to the subject of the English or any other modern tongue. But there is still something resembling anarchy in our treatment of English from the side of æsthetic criticism as well as from that of history or of philosophy. Hence it is necessary to direct the attention mainly to these aspects. It seems to be of the first importance that the two grand divisions of the subject should be sharply differentiated. By this we mean that a university should have two departments of English rather than one. It is theoretically conceivable that scholars might be found of such broad and balanced culture as to be competent to direct the work in both fields. But such men are too rare to be counted upon. The English scholars in our universities are, almost without exception, either literary critics or masters of linguistic science; they are rarely if ever both at once. Now this means that a department of English having a single head will almost inevitably become developed upon one side at the expense of the other. Such of our institutions as Columbia College, Cornell University, and Stanford University have clearly recognized this difficulty, and have kept English linguistics distinct from English literature.

Assuming this differentiation, what should be the qualifications of a professor of English literature proper? His function, to quote from Mr. Collins once more, "is the interpretation of power and beauty as they reveal themselves in language, not simply by resolving them into their constituent elements, but by considering them in their relation to principles." To perform this function it is evident that he must have a thorough training in the history of criticism, from Aristotle to Mr. Pater; that he must have a wide acquaintance with literature, ancient and modern, native and foreign; that he must have a delicately-attuned ear and a cultivated æsthetic sense; that, finally, he must have in an unusual degree the power of giving literary expression to his thought, and something like a passion for bringing other minds into sympathetic communion with his own. He should be, in a word, as nearly as possible such a man as Arnold, or Lowell, or Sainte-Beuve, among the dead, or as M. Brunetière, or Mr. Watts, or Mr. Stedman, among the living. Men of this type, or approaching this type, some of our universities already have; the others may obtain them if they will but enlarge their horizon sufficiently to recognize the fact that for the work of giving vital instruction in English literature other than merely academic qualifications are needed; that such qualifications are, indeed, of but secondary importance.

DEATHS OF A MONTH.

When Henry Morley announced, seven years ago, that he was about to carry out his long-cherished plan of preparing a systematic history of English writers, it was hoped, as someone suggested at the time, that our literature had at last found its Tiraboschi. The suggestion was over-sanguine, for now, the great work but half-completed, the author has found rest from his labors. Professor Morley was born September 15, 1822, and died on the 14th of last month, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was educated in Germany, and at King's College, London. He practiced medicine in his early years, but abandoned the profession in 1851, when he went into London journalism. He assisted Dickens in editing "Household Words" and became himself editor of "The Examiner." From 1857 to 1865 he lectured on English literature at King's College. In the latter year he became professor of the English language and literature at University College, holding the chair until 1889, when he was made *emeritus* professor and retired to Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, where he has lived during the five years just past. In 1879 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. His writings are very numerous. Those of a miscellaneous character include "How to Make Home Unhealthy" (1850), "Life of Palissy the Potter" (1852), "Jerome Cardan" (1854), "Cornelius Agrippa" (1856), "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair" (1857), "Fables and Fairy Tales" (1860), "Journal of a London Play-Goer" (1866), "Life of Clement Marot, and Other Studies" (1870). He edited "The Spectator," Florio's Montaigne, Boswell's Johnson, "The Universal Library," "Cassell's National Library," and "The Carisbrooke Library." His special work as a historian of English literature began with "English Writers before Chaucer" (1864), and was followed by "From Chaucer to Dunbar" (1867). These stout octavos were followed by "Tables of English Literature" (1870), a "First Sketch of English Literature" (1873), and "English Literature in the Reign of Victoria" (1881), the latter work being prepared for Baron Tauchnitz, and published as the 2000th volume of his well-known series. In 1887, his *magnum opus* on "English Writers" was seriously resumed, and ten of the twenty volumes projected have been given to the public. The tenth volume takes us through the reign of Elizabeth. The eleventh volume (which we hope was completed before the death of the author) was to deal with Shakespeare and his contemporaries of the reign of King James. Better than any comment, the list of books above enumerated serves to indicate Henry Morley's tireless industry, and to reveal the extent of the gratitude felt for him by every student of our literature. It is easy to find minute defects in the work, and to show that its critical quality is not of the highest, but the fact remains that it conceives, and half carries out, the most extensive and scholarly treatment of English literary history that has yet been attempted.

English science met with one of the severest of losses in the death, on the 23d of last month, of John George Romanes. He was just forty-six years of age, having been born at Kingston, Canada, May 20, 1848. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, taking natural science honors in 1870. He was intimately related with Darwin during the closing ten years of the latter's life, and has been one of the most energetic exponents of the Darwinian theories. Among his works are "Science Lectures for the People" (1878), "Animal Intelligence" (1882), "Charles Darwin, His Characacter and Life" (1882), "The Scientific Evidences of Organic Evolution" (1882), "Mental Evolution in Animals" (1883), "The Star-Fish, Jelly-Fish, and Sea-Urchins" (1885), and "Mental Evolution in Man" (1889). He has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and has been one of the stoutest opponents of Professor Weissmann's new and revolutionary theories of animal development.

Edmund Yates, whose death was announced on the 21st of May, was a conspicuous figure in London journalism, but can hardly be said to have done any serious work in literature. He was born in 1831. He wrote many novels and plays, among the former being "Broken to Harness," "Kissing the Rod," "Black Sheep," "Land at Last," "The Forlorn Hope," "A Righted Wrong," "Castaway," "Nobody's Fortune," "The Yellow Flag," and "The Impending Sword." He visited America in 1872, and again in 1885. In 1884 he published "Fifty Years of London Life," a readable volume of reminiscences. He is perhaps best remembered for his expulsion from the Garrick Club at the instigation of Thackeray, about whom he had written an article which was, to say the least, in bad taste; and by his imprisonment in 1884 for another highly indiscreet editorial utterance.

The cable that brought news of the death of Romanes conveyed to us, on the same day, the news of Madame Renan's death. The widow of the great philologist, who thus survived her husband less than two years, was, it will be remembered, a daughter of the painter, Ary Scheffer. Since Renan's death, his widow has been engaged in preparing for publication his posthumous works.

Still earlier in the month there came news of the death at Lindheim, in the Duchy of Hesse, of the death of Leopold Sacher-Masoch, on the sixth of May, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born at Lemberg, in Galicia, and has done more than all other writers together to make that province of the Austrian Empire familiar to readers all over the world. He studied in Gratz and Prague, and became a professor of history in the university of the former city. His first work was "Der Aufstand in Gent unter Karl V." (1858). His first novel was "Eine Galizische Geschichte" (1866). This was followed by

many others, among which we mention "Das Vermächtnis Kains," a "Novellencyclus" of which the successive parts were published at intervals, "Die Geschiedene Frau" (1870), "Die Republik der Weiberfeinde" (1872), "Maria Theresia und die Freimaurer" (1872), "Falscher Hermelin" (1873), "Der Neue Hjob" (1874), "Die Ideale unserer Zeit" (1875), "Wiener Hofgeschichten" (1876), "Le Cabinet Noir de Lemberg" and "L' Ilau" (1880), — both in French — "Die Messalinen Wiens," and "Ein Weiblicher Sultan." His novels found great favor with the French public, attracted by their sensuous quality and their not always artistic realism, and a great number of them have been translated for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He was an enemy of the German Empire and a champion of the Jew. His serious works include "Ungarns Untergang und Maria," "Kaunitz," "Æsthetik des Hässlichen," and "Ueber den Werth der Kritik." He was made a member of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

*ENGLISH AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.**

The State University of Iowa has one Professor of English and one Instructor, and offers during the present year eight courses. All but one of these are two-hour courses, making a total of seventeen hours, the actual teaching time being somewhat more, owing to division in classes. Of these eight courses, four are required. In the Freshman year a choice is given between courses I. and II.; in the Sophomore year, between III. and IV. There are about two hundred and fifty students registered in the various courses, counting perhaps twenty names twice. Besides these courses, the University offers two courses in Elocution and a good deal of private work under a special instructor, and for next year it offers a course in Debating under the joint supervision of the Professors of Political Science, Philosophy, and English. But these latter matters hardly come within the scope of the present series of articles.

In the required work of the English Department, there are two lines offered to the student. Courses I. and III. are strictly rhetorical in character, being the only courses in Rhetoric that we give. In these courses our idea is not exactly to teach formal rhetoric as the art is usually presented in the older text-books, but rather to present the subject in a constructive way, according to the general line of recent thought on the subject. We try to habituate the student to writing (as well as possible, of course, but without insistence on critical work), to give him practice in thinking over his material and putting it into good form, to give him exercise in the different modes of presentation. Such is the tendency of most of the handbooks on rhetoric and of most of the discussions of the matter published in the last few years.

The alternative courses offered the Freshmen and Sophomores are literary with a rhetorical flavor. In the first year a number of prose authors are read, with comment on their style. In the second, the class uses Professor Minto's admirable Manual. It seems that there are always a number of students who make very little of rhetoric as usually taught; we want, in these courses, to see whether they can do as well by reading good authors as their classmates do by more direct practice in means and methods. In all four courses there is a good deal of essay-writing. But as far as we can see at present, the direct work will give the better results.

In the elective courses, we draw the line sharply between linguistic work and literary. If it were practical, I should like to divide further, giving courses devoted particularly to literary history and to the interpretation of literature. As it is, however, these last subjects are treated in the same courses. In linguistics we give this year a course in Old English and another on Historical English Grammar. But these courses (and a course in Middle English as well that has been given) are not favorites with the student body, and are only given on alternate years.

For courses in literature, besides the Freshman course (II.) described above, and the course in English Prose (IV.), there is given this year a course of lectures on English Poetry. The subject of this course is changed each year, so that the student who wishes may in three years get a fairly complete view of English poetry from Chaucer down, including a good deal of work on Shakespeare.

A seminary, in the stricter American sense of a research course, we do not have. We do, however, give a course for seniors and graduates, which bears a fairly close resemblance in character to the seminar of a smaller German university. The work of this course is generally concerned with some aspects of criticism, and we sometimes follow one method, sometimes another. I have gone over a text-book, or lectured, or given out topics for original work. The main idea is that by means of the closer personal relation possible through the informalities of the seminary, the spirit of self-reliance and independence shall be developed in the members.

It will easily be seen from this sketch of our work that the basis of our method is the cutting

*This article is the ninth of an extended series on the Teaching of English at American Colleges and Universities, of which the following have already appeared in THE DIAL: English at Yale University, by Professor Albert S. Cook (Feb. 1); English at Columbia College, by Professor Brander Matthews (Feb. 16); English at Harvard University, by Professor Barrett Wendell (March 1); English at Stanford University, by Professor Melville B. Anderson (March 16); English at Cornell University, by Professor Hiram Corson (April 1); English at the University of Virginia, by Professor Charles W. Kent (April 16); English at the University of Illinois, by Professor D. K. Dodge (May 1); and English at Lafayette College, by Prof. F. A. March (May 16).—[EDR. DIAL.]

our coat somewhat according to our cloth. We have a good many students, and there are certain things that must be done: beyond is the great number of things that may be done. We try to compass the necessities first, and of the possibilities we grasp at as many as circumstances will permit. We have two main ideas: first, to give plenty of opportunity to those who wish to gain a good English style; and second, to encourage a feeling and taste for good literature. It is a pity that we cannot develop further than we do the more scientific aspects of linguistic study and of criticism and literary history. But these are matters which for the present we have to leave almost untouched.

EDWARD E. HALE, JR.

Professor of the English Language and Literature, State University of Iowa.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HOW SHALL ENGLISH LITERATURE BE TAUGHT?

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The articles on the teaching of English at American universities, in current numbers of THE DIAL, are significant of the growing popular interest in the subject. Nevertheless it is noticeable with what commendable caution the several authors avoid the more general and popular aspects of the question. But the question is one that is properly within the keeping of the educated opinion of non-professionals, and that concerns the reading and literary public more than any other technical question. The movement for a reformed teaching of English in the universities represents the outcome of the general reaction against a one-sided and prevailingly philological or linguistic presentation of the subject, — a movement which has been going on here and abroad for the last twenty years. The general tone of the articles in THE DIAL indicates the willingness—indeed, the eagerness—of the teachers of English in the universities to meet the demands for a reformed method. In some respects it even may be thought that the reaction is becoming extreme.

The interesting question, of course, is by what method may English literature, as distinguished from English philology, be properly taught to advanced classes. Everybody is agreed that it should be taught as literature,—that a purely literary method should be employed. But what is the true literary method? The teaching of literature in English, in the first place, involves several technical difficulties. There is no exercise of translation — in itself a delicate and searching literary process when properly pursued,—as there is in teaching literature in other languages to English-speaking students. In place of this it has been proposed to substitute "interpretation." But literary "interpretation," even if it could be accurately defined, is a very inadequate and colorless substitute. Others — among them, Professor Corson, perhaps—would make finished recitation and reading aloud take the place of the exercise of translation. Both methods under strict limitations have their uses; but either one, pursued alone, is grotesquely inadequate for employment with advanced classes. Then there are the various "scientific" methods that these new demands are calling forth — the "analytical" method, the "inductive" method, the "psychological" method,—and how many beside? The fatal objection in every case is that each method, taken by itself, is inadequate and one-sided, although almost all of them have merits. To force any one of these methods upon our universities would be but to repeat the disastrous experiment with the inadequate and one-sided philological method. The real difficulty lies in the fact that while literary form is a definite subject, capable of definite presentation, the content of literature — which to the popular mind is its vital side—impinges more or less upon most of the university departments concerned with the humanities: history, philosophy, sociology, art, and the rest. The teacher of English who concerns himself with the subject-matter of his texts soon wanders into forbidden fields — and lo! the dilletante. Under the old education, when the chief groundwork of the other humanities was absorbed through literary texts, it was another matter. The question is, What is the field for the teacher of English literature? Does it properly extend outside of literary history, literary æsthetics, the theory and analysis of style, versification and rhetoric, and the necessary philological apparatus?

Above all, let us save the teaching of literature from the men of one method, the successors in disguise of the philologists, and from poachers wandering from other fields who seek to make literature their prey, but whose real interest is in ethics, or psychology, or sociology, or linguistics, or even in rhetorical analysis and the general pseudo-sciences of literature so-called.

C.

Chicago, May 20, 1894.

REVIVAL OF A CLASSIC PUZZLE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

While the echoes of the recent discussion of the Latin inscription on the World's Fair Obelisk are still heard, it may be of interest to reproduce the famous inscription graven on the vestibule wall of the palace of the Counts of Sanbonifazio, at Padua. This famous epigraph, though written with the utmost purity, has yet to have its meaning solved.

A. M. P. P. D.
Aelia Laelia Crispis
nec vir, nec mulier, nec androgyna
nec puella, nec juvenis, nec anus
nec casta, nec meretrix, nec pudica
sed omnia
sublata
neque fame, neque ferro, neque veneno
sed omnibus
nec coelo, nec aquis, nec terris
sed ubique jacet
Lucius Agatho Priscius
nec maritus, nec amator, nec necessarius
neque moerens, neque gaudens, neque flens
hanc
nec pyramidem, nec molem, nec sepulcrum
sed omnia
scit et nescit cui posuerit.

A whole library has been written concerning this inscription, and it has been a puzzle to Latin scholars for generations. A recent issue of an Italian journal contained an extensive article on it, but no satisfactory conclusion as to its meaning, whether taken literally or metaphorically, has been reached.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

Chicago, May 18, 1894.

The New Books.

An Interpreter of Science for the People.*

In sketching for us the life of Edward L. Youmans, Mr. John Fiske is writing of one to whom he refers as his "best and dearest friend." He calls him "*the interpreter of science for the people.*" No name could be more happily chosen. The story of such a friend and of such a worker should be both interesting and valuable; and such we find it.

We may pass by the description of Mr. Youmans's childhood and young manhood. It is very interesting, and is well given; it is even pathetic. There were years when strict economy was necessary, the boyhood of diligent reading and study, the early manhood's hope of a college education blasted by blindness lasting thirteen weary years. There was the noble effort to make a living by literary work, against obstacles which would have discouraged most men. But courage and hard work conquered; success came, and with its dawn light too came to those eyes so long darkened, and a magnificent career opened.

Youmans was a writer; his text-book of chemistry made a real sensation, and his other works are of value. He was a born teacher; apt at illustration, clear in explanation: his diagrams illustrating the binary theory of chemistry were most useful. He was a brilliant lecturer; his public discussions of scientific themes aroused profound interest. Writer, teacher, lecturer, in either field he might have made a career, in all he won true recognition. But it was not in these that his greatest usefulness lay. His chief claim to remembrance lies in a threefold work of a different sort: he introduced the works of the greatest European writers to an ignorant American public, he founded the "International Scientific Series" of books, he established the "Popular Science Monthly."

Everyone knows that the Appletons are the publishers in this country of the great English scientists. The famous works of Darwin, Huxley, Lubbock, Tyndall, and Spencer are issued from their house. Everyone does not know that, notwithstanding the opportunity for piracy that our copyright laws allow, these authors have received a generous royalty from these publishers. Some may know these facts, but may not know that it was Mr. Youmans who secured their publication and this generous recognition. It was he who watched carefully for every worthy book in "the new science," who called the attention of the firm to it, arranged with the author, helped it through the press, saw that it was properly reviewed and given a chance before our one-time somewhat philistine public. This was in itself a vast educational work.

Mr. Youmans early became interested in Mr. Herbert Spencer and his philosophy. He sought acquaintance with the great Englishman — an acquaintance which became personal, ripened into friendship, showing itself in a thousand helpful ways. Through Youmans, Mr. Spencer's writings were published in America, and to him much of their success here was due. Mr. Fiske says: "As long as he [Youmans] lived, Mr. Spencer had upon this side of the Atlantic an *alter ego* ever on the alert, with vision like that of a hawk for the slightest chance to promote his interests and those of his system of thought." So true was this that on one occasion Mr. William Appleton said a very good thing in the matter:

> "Henry Carey called in to blow up the Appletons for publishing Spencer's free-trade doctrines. Spencer was an upstart; his system would soon die like Comte's and Mill's. Said W. H. Appleton, 'I can tell you one thing — Spencer won't die so long as Youmans lives."

In 1862 Youmans made his first visit to England, and met Mr. Spencer personally. His first impressions are interestingly given in a letter to his sister, so well known on account of her own work in science. From it we select a few passages:

> "He is the most prompt, ready, adaptive and useful man in such an expedition I have ever known. He is wonderfully practical, and handles circumstances as they arise with all the energy and readiness of an experienced business man. . . . His health is bad. The difficulty is with his brain—sleeplessness. He has not had a night's rest since he wrote the Psychology. He can't sleep, and if he does he wakes ten or twenty times during the night. He is very excitable, and when excited cannot sleep at all, and gets alarmed at the state of his brain and flies from the scene of danger. . . . He did not say much to me about his experience, but alluded to it two or three times in a very simple and touching way in connection with the assistance he had received from America. That is all the profit he has ever yet had from his work, and he said it was as grateful and opportune as it was unexpected, for he had but little hope from that quarter; . . . and when I looked upon the man, with his health broken and nerves shattered, and remembered that his is the foremost intellect of our civilization, and that he is a man beyond all other men of his age to control the thought of the future; when I thought of him hampered and harassed for want of means to publish his great thoughts — as having to think for the world and then having to pay the expense of instruction, setting up other

* Edward Livingston Youmans: Interpreter of Science for the People. By John Fiske. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

men in intellectual business with a paragraph,—I confess I thanked God that I have had a little opportunity to do him service."

We cannot speak further of this so great work; it led naturally to the next, the "International Scientific Series." This was a bold enterprise. To have the world's leaders in science prepare handy books, fit for popular reading, upon some phase of their special theme; to publish them simultaneously in America, England, Germany, France, Italy, Russia; to have the authors properly remunerated for the publication in each country,—such were the novel features of the scheme. One cannot easily conceive the labor involved in planning, inaugurating, and carrying out such an enterprise. There were many discouragements and difficulties. England was first visited. Here Youmans needed every help that those whom he had assisted could give. Mr. Spencer was interested, and worked in various ways. Professor Huxley's argument seems to have been a telling one with the English scientists: "Huxley backed me up grandly, and told them how much he had received from the Appletons for reprints." At last England was gained; then France was visited, and then Germany. Of this last he wrote: "Germany is more ripe for the movement than even England; its best men can be procured. It was Huxley's name which carried the thing there." And so, at last, the new venture was started. It has been profoundly successful, and the seventy volumes or more, in uniform red binding — now so well known—are to be seen in every library. The excellence of the work is shown by the names of the authors and the titles of their books: sample them — Tyndall's "Forms of Water," Spencer's "Study of Sociology," Cooke's "New Chemistry," Maudsley's "Responsibility," Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," de Quatrefages' "Human Species," Tylor's "Anthropology," Semper's "Animal Life." And all of this for American readers, the outgrowth of one man's idea!

And from it grew the third special work of Youmans's useful life—the "Popular Science Monthly." We cannot go into details to show how it was partly connected with the Spencer propaganda. The first number appeared in April, 1872. From that month till the present time it has done an excellent—nay, a great — work. It has had dark days; it has been bitterly assailed and decried, but it has gone on and has made a profound impression. The American public has needed such a journal and has supported it. It has been fearless and outspoken. Until his death in 1887, Youmans was the chief editor, although for long his brother, Dr. W. J. Youmans (the present editor) shared the burden. As editor, he was ever ready to speak clearly and plainly upon the burning questions of the day. The monthly has been repeatedly branded as irreligious and atheistic. It has never been either. Edward Livingston Youmans was profoundly independent, an original thinker, who never flinched from speaking out a careful thought; but he was himself a man profoundly religious and earnest. We may perhaps fitly close this review of his work by two quotations from his address on "The Religious Work of Science":

"The theologians who claimed to be authorized expounders of the divine policy insisted not only that breaks and interruptions of the natural order occurred, but they maintained that it is in these breaches of it that the Creator is most conspicuously and impressively seen. Holding that the normal phenomena are of small concern while their ruptures alone disclose divine intervention, they left it to the men of science to work out the natural order to its completeness, and to vindicate the Almighty, whose wisdom is witnessed not in the violations, but in the perfections of his works" (p. 494).

"In a religious point of view, it [evolution] has but one significance. Offering a grander conception of the cosmical order and a deeper insight into its wonderful workings than had ever before been obtained, it is the sublimest tribute that the human mind has ever made to the glory of the Divine power to which it must be ascribed. With the acceptance of evolution the unworthy philosophy which has sought to honor God by the derangements of his own work comes to an end and the argument passes into a new phase" (p. 499).

FREDERICK STARR.

CHILE AND THE CHILEANS.*

The western hemisphere contains two distinct civilizations. In the north the Anglo-Saxon race has founded a splendid republic, composed of a people sturdy in principle, independent in government, shrewd and energetic in business. In the south has grown up that heterogeneous, freedom-loving, brave and unreliable race that has built up and overthrown governments for a hundred years, and is still struggling toward the light of a pure republicanism. But though living in the same hemisphere, we of the north have very vague notions concerning our southern neighbors.

Latin America is popularly supposed to be the country where revolutions are the only di-

* A HISTORY OF CHILE. By Anson Uriel Hancock. "Latin American Republics" series. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

version, where the people are lazy, and where the unscrupulous are the successful. We read in our daily papers of an insurgent navy in Brazil, of a deposed president in Honduras, of one dictator and two presidents trying at one and the same time to manage Peruvian affairs; and we smile with superior pity, and wonder what they will do next. We accept as a foregone conclusion that "next" will be another upheaval of some sort, though few of us have any historic knowledge upon which to base our suppositions. We are in a state of Cimmerian darkness concerning the antecedents of our restless neighbors. It is to dispel this darkness of ignorance, and to arouse a wider and deeper interest in Latin American affairs, that a series of historical works is being issued by Messrs. C. H. Sergel & Co., the initial volume of which was a history of Peru by the brilliant writer and able historian, Mr. Clements R. Markham. This is now followed by a history of Chile by Mr. Anson Uriel Hancock. Other volumes are in course of preparation, and we hope soon to see a complete set of the Latin American Republics. The aim is to give a historical sketch of the several republics, from the time of the conquest, through the periods of colonial rule and of wars for independence, down through this last century of struggle for constitutional freedom.

Chile is one of the most interesting and best known of the republics. Her belligerent attitude during our late little unpleasantness with her gave irresistible opportunities to the caricaturist and to the writer of scathing editorials, so that the peppery little southerner became a very familiar figure. The story of Chile's conquest by the Spaniards is thrilling and romantic in the extreme. The stubborn persistency and cold cruelty of Almagro rivals that of Pizarro. The bold defiance and unyielding resistance of the Araucanians contrasts with the superstitious fear and dreary fatalism of the Incas and Aztecs. The bold exploits of the youthful Lautaro, and of the girl warrior Janequeo, vie with any tale of Spartan valor or of French heroism. Mr. Hancock has treated this period in a conscientious manner, giving the details of the various campaigns with great fidelity. There may be a lack of color in his treatment, but the plain incidents themselves are perhaps sufficiently vivid for the average reader. But it was not the character of the conquest alone that modified and moulded the history of Chile. Another element exercised a more powerful influence on the political and social life: the colonial system, which bound and fettered colonist and Indian alike for nearly three hundred years. This period is briefly but adequately treated; and then the author passes on to the war of independence, which is told in fuller detail. In South America the contagion of liberty spread from province to province, and the struggle for freedom was combined and simultaneous. The history of the revolution in Chile is linked with that of the Argentine Republic, of Peru, and of Colombia. The names of San Martín, of Bolívar, and of Belgrano are honored in all alike. It is impossible, therefore, to give a perfectly satisfactory account of Chile's struggle for independence in the limited space allotted to that period. The author has succeeded, however, in making clear the part that she played in the great drama of liberty.

The most interesting portion of the book to northern readers is that contained in Parts IV. and V., which are devoted to an account of the war with Peru and Bolivia, and the civil war of 1891. In the former, Mr. Hancock treats his subject very impartially,—a difficult thing to do, for in this war the Chileans were clearly the aggressors. After reading Mr. Markham's account of the same war, one's sympathies are enlisted for the Peruvians, who were mown down by hundreds while defending their country against a foe whose only excuse for invasion was covetousness. And so Mr. Hancock's noncommittal attitude is the more notable.

In Part V., which deals with the civil war of 1891, President Balmaceda is treated with kindly justice. He is given full credit for his work as an educator, as a man of advanced religious and intellectual views, and as a "good-natured gentleman." But his faults are not condoned. He is condemned for his blind stubbornness in asserting dictatorial powers, and for his wanton cruelty during the war. His most politic action was leaving the world when he did, for this self-sacrifice in removing himself as the promoter of contention won clemency toward his followers.

Mr. Hancock concludes his volume with an interesting description of Chile and the Chileans of to-day. In the appendix are statistics, the English text of the constitution of Chile, and a full list of authorities on Chilean history. It is to be hoped the other volumes in this useful series will follow rapidly, for we feel assured that they will aid us in a solution of the political, commercial, and social problems which face us in these republics.

ELIZABETH WALLACE.

Books about Nature.*

There is nothing like contact with Nature to keep the heart warm and young. It is the true elixir of life, preserving the freshness, the simplicity, and the sweetness of childhood to the farthest limits of old age. A love for the flowers, the birds, the clouds and the stars, the hills and the seas, for any form of wild thing or wild life, is the gift of all others to be desired. Who has it can in no case be quite destitute or joyless. To him there will be possibilities of comfort and happiness opening up everywhere around. A glimpse of the dancing sunshine, a walk in the open fields, a handful of blossoms, a snatch of untutored song from the hedgerow or tree-top, suffices to flood his being with an ecstacy such as only they with kindred souls can understand. Abundant proof of this truth is offered in a series of experiences just now happily published for the conviction of mankind.

The first to fall under my hand is the history of "An Island Garden," by Mrs. Celia Thaxter. Everybody knows that the home of this writer has been for the greater portion of her life in one of the Isles of Shoals, lying some nine miles off the coast of New Hampshire. Everybody knows, too, that here she has distilled from the strong salt breezes and the unshadowed sunlight playing round her isolated habitation, qualities remarkable for the nurture of an imagination that was inherently of a vigorous character. But everybody does not know what wonderful stimulus to the health and happiness of body and mind she has created for herself in the cultivation of the vegetable prodigies that can be coaxed to grow in a fertile plot of ground. At the solicitation of friends, she has unfolded the tale in a volume which attracts attention by its sumptuous exterior as well as by its unique contents. The pictures embellishing it must in the first moment be disposed of, for they are by Childe Hassam, whose name is sufficient to pique curiosity. They are in colors, and sympathetically illustrate the letter-press, furnishing a variety of outdoor and indoor views. All are conceived with artistic feeling, which in most instances is charmingly carried out. The minor drawings are likewise graceful and suggestive. In harmony with the pictures are the various details of the book-maker's art, with a result rivalling the *volumes de luxe* we are used to associate with the holiday period. In the introductory sentences Mrs. Thaxter strikes a high note which is sustained throughout her dissertation. Flowers, she declares, have been like dear friends to her from her infancy, "comforters, inspirers, powers to uplift and to cheer." The seed from which they spring, the dust which nourishes them, were marvels overpowering her with a sense of magic and mystery. Every blade of grass and humble weed filled her with awe and delight, and by the age of five her fervor of adoration had become like that of the fire-worshipper who falls prostrate at the presence of the sun. Her intensity of feeling is a continual surprise, yet is attended with such dignity, and leads to such singular and protracted sacrifice for the objects of her regard, that it commands admiring respect. An affection that for weeks together can call one out of bed at four o'clock in the morning; that will hold one to drudging toil from that hour on to sunset; that will take one out in the lonely darkness of midnight to minister to some suffering or imperilled plant; that will induce one to bend for many long days in succession over beds of flowers to rid them of weeds and worms and bugs; that will, in short, furnish the motive and support for incessant work which most persons would pronounce unbearable drudgery, is of a nature that deserves to be called heroic. Such is the love Mrs. Thaxter cherishes for her garden—a space of only fifty feet by fifteen, which yields, as her record demonstrates, astonishing fruits to both senses and spirit. The flowers are worth all they cost, as an inspiration to their owner, who, in the transports of emotion they kindle, writes of them with an eloquence which does not pale in comparison with the gorgeous passages of Ruskin. She describes the California poppy, for example, with an exuberance and felicity of diction that justify her daring insertion of the great master's famous word-painting of the red poppy, alongside of it. A brief extract will give an indication of her graphic power:

"As I hold the flower in my hand and think of trying to describe it, I realize how poor a creature I am, how impotent are words in the presence of such perfection. It is held upright upon a straight and polished stem, its petals curving upward and outward into the cup of light, pure gold with a lustrous satin sheen; a rich orange is painted on the gold, drawn in infinitely fine lines to a point in the centre of the edge of each petal, so that the effect is that of a diamond of flame in a cup of gold. It is not enough that the powdery anthers are orange bordered with gold; they are whirled about the very heart of the flower like a revolving Catherine wheel of fire. In the centre of the anthers is a shining point of warm sea-green, a last consummate touch which makes the beauty of the blossom supreme. Another has the orange suffused through the gold evenly, almost to the outer edges of the petals, which are left in bright, light yellow with a dazzling effect. Turning the flower and looking at it from the outside, it has no calyx, but the petals spring from a simple pale-green disk, which must needs be edged with sea-shell pink for the glory of God! The fresh splendor of this flower no tongue nor pen nor brush of mortal man can fitly represent."

*An Island Garden. By Celia Thaxter. With Pictures and Illuminations by Childe Hassam. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Bird-Lover in the West. By Olive Thorne Miller. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

By Moorland and Sea. By Francis A. Knight, author of "By Leafy Ways," "Idylls of the Field," etc. Illustrated by the author. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Pictures in Prose, of Nature, Wild Sport, and Humble Life. By Aubyn Trevor-Battye, B.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., member of British Ornithologists' Union. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Travels in a Tree-Top. By Charles Conrad Abbott. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

An excerpt usually does scant justice to an author; but there are frequent paragraphs and pages in "An Island Garden" that one will of necessity read aloud to a companion, and will mark and return to with ever-renewed enjoyment of their passionate ardor and poetic phraseology. Many interesting notes on the habits of birds in an island home are interspersed through the volume. The song sparrows scratch up pounds of flower seeds every Spring in Mrs. Thaxter's garden, and yet she loves them as she does the swallows and the humming birds which are as familiar as members of one family in the circumscribed space of Appledore.

After the brilliant essay on "An Island Garden," there is no appreciable decline in turning to "A Bird-Lover in the West," by Olive Thorne Miller. It is pitched in a lower key; it is quieter in every way. But the book has virtues of its own, which win the reader's immediate favor. The sane and sensible spirit pervading it imparts a healthful impression. At times the reader is aware how the author's pulses are thrilling, yet she retains full control over her enthusiasm, not once suffering it to escape in strained or hysterical expression. This is saying a great deal, for bird-lovers are true lovers, and human excitement seldom runs higher than during the gracious interviews they secure with the feathered beauties they are wooing. The good sense characterizing Mrs. Miller is exhibited in her method of enjoying a holiday. It is her custom every year in nesting-time to spend a month or more in some locality favorable to the study of wild birds. It is her season of rest and recreation, and, as she relates, the instant of departure from home she takes herself in hand, determined to cast away care and worry and be free to make the most of the precious weeks of pastime.

"To insure any measure of success, I always go alone; one familiar face would make the effort of no avail; and I seek a place where I am a stranger, so that my ordinary life cannot be recalled to me. When I reach my temporary home I forget, or at least ignore, my notions as to what I shall eat or drink, or how I shall sleep. I take the goods the gods provide, and adjust myself to them. Even these little things help one out of his old ways of thought and life. To still further banish home concerns, I mark upon my calendar one week before the day I shall start for home, and sternly resolve that not until I reach that day will I give one thought to my return, but will live as though I meant to stay always. I take no work of any sort, and I banish books, excepting a few poets and studies of nature. . . . Holding myself in this attitude of mind, I secure a change almost as complete as if I stepped out of my body and left it resting, while I refreshed myself at the fountain of life."

These are the words of an energetic, independent woman, who is wise enough to discern the right way to profit by a summer's outing, and strong enough to hold to it in defiance of custom and circumstance. The chapters comprising her present volume detail the experiences of three seasons spent respectively in Utah, Colorado, and Southern Ohio. They are bright, piquant narratives, embodying the noteworthy incidents occurring in her observation of Western birds, among which were the long-tailed chat, the water-ouzel, the magpie, the rock-wren, the cardinal grosbeak, and blackbirds. Mrs. Miller pursues a peculiar mode of study. Arrived at her chosen place of research, she adopts a dress devoid of conspicuous colors, and, equipped with a camp-stool and opera-glass, seeks the spot where some pair of enticing songsters have established their household. Then, seated in a near sheltering thicket, she waits and watches in patient silence to note the doings of the unsuspecting couple. The hours daily passed in this unremitting investigation seldom go by without a due reward. Many new and interesting traits of even our common birds have been thus detected by Mrs. Miller, who has earned an honorable place among naturalists by her original and accurate observations. Naturally, there is a mingling of the tragical and the comical in her vagrant experiences. An affair amusingly described was the sudden intrusion into her secluded thicket of a quadriped of the bovine race, which to her womanly horror proved to be "no meek cow." There could be but one conclusion — a rapid and discomfited flight on the part of the observer, who, until the end of that special case under study, hired an impecunious young college student to sit on guard near her retreat, with a club in one hand and a geometry he was laboriously mastering grasped tightly in the other.

The sketches "By Moorland and Sea," from the pen of Mr. Francis A. Knight, treat, as their title indicates, of scenes met with in pilgrimages by sea and land. The writer is not unknown to us, this being the third collection of his papers which has appeared in an American reprint from the original English edition. A representative of what is best in his countrymen, Mr. Knight possesses wide culture and refined tastes. With the bent of a naturalist, from early boyhood he has scanned the earth with a keen searching eye which no feature of out-door life has been able to escape. He knows the wild plants in their myriad retreats and calls them readily by name, and the ways of all creeping and flying things are familiar to him as are those of his own kind. Thus, in yachting, or camping, or merely sauntering, there is no end of incident enlisting his attention, and this he transfers to his sketch-book with an easy grace that is invariable. He describes the scenery in northern Scotland brought into view in a nautical trip, the midsummer fields, an old manor-house, the birds-nester, and aspects of winter, with minuteness and intelligence, causing his readers to see and enjoy with him much which they would never have discovered of themselves. The illustrations are admirably reproduced from drawings or photographs done by the author.

A similar marked type of the English gentleman is found in Mr. Aubyn Trevor-Battye, one of her Majesty's dashing soldiers who hunts and fishes, zoölogizes and poetizes, and finally recounts the

history of it all with equal zest and ability. He has scored a fair success in his "Pictures in Prose," a book made up of short tales from humble life, and descriptions of nature and wild sport. Mr. Trevor-Battye has speared the noble salmon in our Western waters, and hunted the deer and moose in the wilds of the Rockies and of British America.

Another of the odd, limited fraternity who prefer to anything else in life a stroll or a sojourn in some solitary place where wild creatures may be surprised and shot, with at least an eye-glance, is Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott, the author of several volumes of natural history sketches, and of the last in the present group, called from the opening piece, "Travels in a Tree-top." Dr. Abbott takes matters leisurely in observing and in writing, which makes the latter just a little heavy. The student of nature will go through his books from cover to cover for the sake of the scattered remarks that add to his stock of coveted lore, but the general reader will be apt to complain of his lack of vivacity and spicy anecdote. SARA A. HUBBARD.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

"Americanism" in art-education.

The purpose of Mr. William Ordway Partridge's "Art for America" (Roberts), six essays reprinted from the "Arena," the "New England Magazine," etc., is "to raise art to its rightful place in the scheme of general education." Mr. Partridge's aim is laudable, and much that he says is sound and suggestive; but unfortunately his art views have got tangled up at the start with his "Americanism." The ground-view of his preface seems to be that what we are to do as a people, if our art is ever to amount to much, is to keep ourselves to ourselves, and not rub elbows too freely with other nations. This policy, we gather, is a condition precedent of the great national art *in posse* (or *in nubibus*), which, when it finally dawns, is to be, like that other impending wonder, "Western Literature," strictly unique, and no mere cheap modification of a parent stock. Mr. Partridge thinks this art would come sooner and be even more unique if we did not travel so much. He is quite sharp with us on this text. "One of the dangers," he says, "which threatens our art, and I may say our manhood, is that of over-travel." Mr. Partridge is not alone in this opinion, which is pretty frequently advanced in one shape or another — usually, it may be added, by people whose own opportunities for travel have been limited. It is generally admitted that the foreigner may enlarge and enrich his mind as much as possible by travel without thereby endangering his status as a citizen and patriot. But with an American, it seems, the case alters. He loses his patriotism in proportion as he sheds his provincialism; and the further he travels and the more he learns, the less likely he is to return a "good American"—a position, on the whole, not specially flattering to the country he started from. To Mr. Partridge's notion that an American endangers his manhood by taking an occasional trip to Europe, we are tempted to reply with Mr. Burchell's favorite monosyllable—"Fudge!" Such tourist may possibly come back with the un-American conviction that London, Paris, and Berlin are better built, better kept, and better ruled than New York, Boston, and Chicago; but this would hardly affect his manhood otherwise than by leading to a useful display of it at the primaries. Naturally Mr. Partridge disapproves of foreign study for American artists. They should, he thinks, stay at home and be "nurtured and developed there." As this view seems to involve the theorem that for American artists the best place for art-study is the place where the advantages for it are fewest, it scarcely needs discussion. We suspect these confused notions about art-education (which are not peculiar to the author) spring from an imperfect view of the fact that art is, as Hamerton states it, "at bottom a refined handicraft." People are apt to ignore, when they talk about the amount of "soul," etc., a painter puts into his picture, the part played by the trained eyes and fingers. The great artist is the one who to great mental gifts joins a consummate mastery of his craft—of a system of technical processes which have nothing at all to do with religion, or morals, or patriotism, or Americanism, or any other abstraction of the kind whatever. These processes can be best learned where they are best taught, and where their best results are to be found in the greatest profusion—that is to say, in the schools and galleries of Europe; whither we trust every American youth of marked artistic promise may be aided or persuaded to betake himself. Mr. Partridge's essays, despite his tendency to soar away from the *terra firma* of plain writing and plain thinking, are occasionally sound and coherent; and the publishers have given them a neat and handy setting.

The initial number of the "Yellow Book."

The first number of the much heralded "Yellow Book" has appeared, Messrs. Copeland & Day being the American publishers. It is an illustrated quarterly magazine, edited by Mr. Henry Harland, and realizing in a measure the suggestion made by Mr. Howells in "A Hazard of New Fortunes." That is, each number of the periodical is to be a cloth-bound book, complete in itself. In appearance, "The Yellow Book" is attractive, except for the cover, upon the design of which the imagination of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley has been permitted to run riot. Now Mr. Beardsley is a very clever young man, and he sometimes displays a real mastery of line, but he misses as frequently as he hits, and he has distinctly missed in the present instance. Illustrations are also supplied by Sir Frederic Leighton, Mr. Joseph Pennell, Mr. Laurence Housman, Mr. J. T. Nettleship, and others. In spite of these names the book is something of a disappointment upon the decora-

tive side. Mr. Nettleship's "Head of Minos" is the most striking of the pictures. As for paper and print, they are exceptionally beautiful, although we cannot say that we like the square form of the volume. Of the contents, we may first mention the poems, which are contributed by Messrs. Le Gallienne, A. C. Benson, Watson, Symons, Gosse, and Davidson. So good a collection of names and pieces of verse is not often found within the covers of a single issue of any periodical. The prose contents open with "The Death of the Lion," a story in the subtlest manner of Mr. Henry James. Other imaginative work of high or at least fair quality is contributed by Miss Ella d'Arcy, Mr. F. M. Simpson, and the editor. "The Fool's Hour," caustically pleasing, is a play by "John Oliver Hobbes" and Mr. George Moore. The serious features are Mr. Arthur Waugh's admirable essay on "Reticence in Literature," and Dr. Richard Garnett's "The Love-Story of Luigi Tansillo," with translations of Tansillo's sonnets. The contents are filled out by two or three other things, entirely insignificant, which might better have been omitted. The names that we have above enumerated certainly constitute a remarkable array, yet the general impression left after examination of the book is that not more than two or three of them are represented by their better work. The sponsors of this new-born periodical have kept their promise in excluding "actuality" from its pages. There is nothing timely about any of the contents as far as subject-matter is concerned. But the sort of "actuality" that finds expression in mannerism is abundantly present, and we doubt if the beginning of the twentieth century will find this volume nearly as readable as we now find it late in the nineteenth. We understand that the book has had a very large sale.

Studies in the history of English Criticism.

"Studies in the Evolution of English Criticism" is the title of a little volume of two hundred pages published by Ginn & Co. for Yale University, being the doctor's thesis of Miss Laura Johnson Wylie, and especially interesting as one of the first results of the new policy at Yale of admitting women to the graduate school. It is a very creditable piece of work, modelled very largely upon M. Brunetière's recent sketch of the history of French criticism ("L'Evolution de la Critique"), with some suggestion also in style and spirit of Bosanquet's "History of Æsthetic,"—although this comparison is hardly fair to Miss Wylie's less pretentious plan. Considerable interest has been manifested of recent years in the history of criticism, of which this volume is the latest evidence. Courses on the subject are being conducted at some three or four American universities. Professor Schelling's "Poetic and Verse Criticism of the Reign of Elizabeth" (University of Pennsylvania, 1891) considered some of the more technical questions connected with the history of our early criticism. Miss Wylie's work sketches the period that follows from Ben Jonson to Dryden, studies Dryden's criticism more fully, considers the course of the evolution out of classicism in the eighteenth century, interpolates a section on German æsthetics considered as a source of Coleridge's criticism, and ends with an excellent study of Coleridge's critical ideas. Miss Wylie keeps in view throughout the period studied the relations of French and German to English literature, and aims broadly to connect technical literary criticism with the progress of critical thought in æsthetics and general philosophy. The defect of the work is a somewhat over-ambitious attempt to digest and present the study of too large a field in too small a space, resulting in a style of copious and incessant generalization. To the few students who have been over precisely the same ground, the work will be suggestive. To other readers it will prove interesting, but elusive and inconclusive. An historical monograph, perhaps, even when written for specialists, should aim at thoroughness and concreteness of demonstration, rather than at purely suggestive generalization.

Field sports for women.

With all our scoffing at the prevalent "Anglomania," the malady must be allowed to have had its good results. Chief of these, we think, is the inoculation of the youth of this land with the English love of out-door sports. Thirty years ago, before the advent of "Anglomania," no part of the Anglo-Saxon world could show on the average (we have Dr. Holmes's word for it) so many "black-coated, stiff-jointed, soft-muscled, paste-complexioned" young men as the cities of our Atlantic seaboard. To most of these town-made youths, cricket, boating, boxing, riding, one might almost say walking, were not only practically unknown, but vulgar — like rat-baiting and the "ring." "Society," says the Doctor, "would drop a man who should run around the Common in five minutes." The young people of that day would seem to have dawdled mostly in-doors, precocious copies of their dyspeptic elders, and not, perhaps, altogether unlike their caricatures in "Martin Chuzzlewit." But Fashion, in one of her lucid intervals, changed all this. The seeds of "Anglomania," winged with her approval, were blown abroad in the land; and it at once became "good form" to be athletic. Everybody knows the result. Young America to-day easily holds his own in the field, on the river, or on the mountain-side, with his cousins over-sea; and one finds nowhere a sounder and sightlier race than the present successors of the sedentary youths admonished by Dr. Holmes. Not the least hopeful feature of it all is that the really "up-to-date" American girl is no whit behind her brothers in this wholesome taste for fresh air and exercise; and it is to her that the pretty volume before us, "Ladies in the Field" (Appleton), is specially commended. It contains thirteen "sketches of sport," reminiscent and instructive: "Riding in Ireland and India," by Lady Greville; "Horses and their Riders," by the Duchess of Newcastle; "Fox-

Hunting" and "Team and Tandem Driving," by Miss Rosie Anstruther Thomson; "Covert Shooting," by Lady Boynton; "Tigers I have Shot," by Mrs. Martelli; etc. The sketches are all vivaciously and entertainingly written, and we have no doubt they are instructive in their way.

The Mark in Europe and America.

Mr. Enoch A. Bryan's "The Mark in Europe and America" (Ginn) is an illustration of zeal without sufficient knowledge. It may be harsh to judge it by the following: "So, taking the England of Domesday—and Domesday was said to include every yard of land in it," yet this is an indication of the misleading character of the book. The controversy of the "Germanists" and the "Romanists" in regard to the mark is set forth with ample reverence for Seebohm and Coulanges, but with scant courtesy for their opponents; the attempt to get up a battle over "the mark in America" savors to an outsider of a personal reminiscence of Harvard *vs.* Johns Hopkins in scholastic rivalry; and the closing effort to show that the mark theory is a fruitful source of danger in economic discussion as conducted by Henry George indicates a lack of historical insight into the forward movement of society which Mr. Bryan contends for eagerly. The argumentation on pages 32 and 33, that because *agri* are mentioned along with homes and occupations as in possession, they must be holden in severalty, shows an unfamiliarity with early forms of expression; and the translation on page 35 of the much interpreted classic passage from the "Germania" beginning "*Agri pro numero*," fails to explain the *crux* of the whole passage —"*in vices*." The real value of the book lies alone in its emphasis of the truth that community of action and a certain equality are proof "neither of freedom nor of the common ownership of anything," which the author illustrates happily from the condition of the plantation negro before the Civil War. The truth is, however, slowly being recognized in the literature of land tenures in England that an eclecticism between the extremes of Kemble and Seebohm is a safer ground than partisanship.

Thrashing the old straw of "Junius."

The debt of contentious people to the author of "Junius" is considerable. One is always fancying that the debate as to the authorship of the vituperative and over-rated Letters is settled, and being unexpectedly roused to the fact that it is n't by the appearance of a fresh disputant armed with fresh "proofs" and as full of the ardor of battle as if the matter were of yesterday. To a plain man interested in the life about him it may seem that the "Junius" question is relatively a trivial one. But he should remember that there is always a class of disputatious yet scholarly minds to whom the gravity of a question is in inverse ratio to its bearing on contemporary life and action. To some of these minds the riddle set by North's and Grafton's masked heckler has an absorbing interest, and they would probably go on debating it even were the society in which they live and have their being in the throes of dissolution. The latest Œdipus to present himself with a solution of the mystery is Mr. H. R. Francis, a grandson of Sir Philip Francis. Nine out of ten students of the subject are satisfied that Sir Philip was "Junius"; but to make, as he hopes, assurance doubly sure, and to clinch, as we hope, the matter for all time, Mr. Francis, in his "'Junius' Revealed" (Longmans), recapitulates his ancestor's case and adds some new and cogent evidence in point. Mr. Francis writes clearly and argues closely; and his book is certainly one which those interested in its topic should have. Several *facsimile* writings tending to establish Sir Philip's authorship of the letters are appended.

National literature of Ireland.

A neat and inexpensive volume, of especial interest to thoughtful Irishmen, is "The Revival of Irish Literature" (London: T. Fisher Unwin), containing four occasional addresses by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Dr. George Sigerson, and Dr. Douglas Hyde. The aim of the writers is the promotion of a higher sense of Irish unity, and of a reverence for and familiarity with the national literature and history. It may be noted in passing that Sir Charles Duffy finds that the books now chiefly read by the young in Ireland are "detective or other sensational stories from England and America." We did not know that the wares of our own book-making Fagins had travelled so far. This noxious trash (the purveyors of which are at least as criminal as the criminals they form and educate) Sir Charles hopes to drive out by making generally accessible in popular libraries good books by native authors — such books as are "fit to win and fascinate young Irish readers," and "make them better men and better Irishmen." We need hardly say that the present volume appeals to Irish reason rather than Irish passions; and that it is free from the inflammatory stuff ladled out by the class of agitators the real goal of whose "patriotic" endeavors is the pocket-books of their too-trusting countrymen.

Ancient ships pictured and described.

Mr. Cecil Torr's "Ancient Ships" (Cambridge University Press, 1894) is a scholarly book for scholars. One of its marked features is an almost complete absence of references to other modern treatises, although, as the author assures us in his preface, he has worked through and profited by the somewhat voluminous literature of his subject. *Per contra*, the original sources of information are cited and discussed in elaborate foot-notes, which fill more than half, on the average, of each page of text. Eight plates of illustrations, from ancient paintings, sculptures, coins, etc., complete the apparatus of the volume. These illustrations have been copied, not in the usual fashion, from the compilations, too often untrustworthy, of predecessors in the same field, but from the most authentic sources, often from casts, with much conscientious verification. Although the sub-

ject includes all ancient shipping in the Mediterranean, the lion's share of attention falls to Greece. There are few men competent to pronounce a detailed judgment on Mr. Torr's book, but we do not hesitate to recommend "Ancient Ships" as simply indispensable to any who wish to grapple in earnest with the subject.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have given a charmingly dainty setting to the rather vapid little "Journal of Martha Pintard Bayard." Mrs. Bayard was the wife of Judge Samuel Bayard (one might almost say "of that ilk") who was appointed by Washington in 1794 as agent to prosecute, under the Jay treaty, the claims of American citizens in the British Admiralty courts. The present volume records Mrs. Bayard's English impressions. There are two portraits.

Mr. Volney M. Spalding's "Guide to the Study of Common Plants" (Heath) is a text-book for high school grades. It is based upon the laboratory method, and provides a series of exercises that cover the most important types of plant life. The cryptogamous groups get but few of these exercises, although quite as many as it is desirable to require of the beginner. Seven orders of endogens and twenty orders of exogens are illustrated by one or more species each. The treatment is suggestive, and well calculated to direct attention to the essential characteristics of the forms taken up for study.

M. Frédéric Houssay's "The Industries of Animals" (imported by Scribner), is published in the "Contemporary Science" series. This English adaptation of a French work has been prepared with the coöperation of the author, but the name of the translator, for some unexplained reason, does not appear. It consists of chapters on such subjects as the dwellings of animals, their hunting, fishing, methods of defence, their care of the young, and the sanitation of their hives, nests, or other dwellings. The illustrations are mostly from Herr Brehm's "Thierleben."

John Larkin Lincoln (1817-1891) was for many years a professor in Brown University. His son, Mr. William E. Lincoln, has prepared, with pious care, a memorial volume which cannot fail to possess the deepest interest for the friends of the scholar who is its subject, and which is not without a certain value for others. It includes a memorial address by Professor George P. Fisher, extracts from Lincoln's diaries and letters, and a selection of his most important papers. In these, classical themes predominate, although we find also such modern subjects as "Faust," "Galileo and the Inquisition," "James Clerk Maxwell," and "The Historian Leopold von Ranke." The book is handsomely published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Congress of Jewish Women was one of the many gatherings held in Chicago last summer, and the papers of this Congress, of which Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon was chairman, are now put forth in a substantial volume by the Jewish Publication Society of America. Among the subjects discussed are "Jewish Women of Biblical and of Mediæval Times," "Women Wage-Workers," "Mission Work among the Unenlightened Jews," and "How Can Nations Be Influenced to Protest or Interfere in Cases of Persecution?"

"The Struggle of Protestant Dissenters for Religious Toleration in Virginia," by Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, is the latest of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science." The period covered by this treatise begins with the year 1649 and extends to the close of the French and Indian War. The Quakers, the Huguenots, and the Presbyterians were the principal dissenting sects whose struggles the author describes and whose incomplete victory he records.

A new edition of "Owen Meredith's" "Lucile," and a selection from his poems by Lady Betty Balfour, have been published in two handsome and uniform volumes (Longmans). The "Lucile" includes the preface to the third edition, in which the author defended himself against the charge of plagiarism. The other volume has a lengthy introduction by Lady Balfour. She gives us selections from all of her father's books except "The Wanderer" (which has been republished in a volume by itself), "Orval" (which no one cares to remember), "Marah," and "King Poppy." There are also a few hitherto unpublished poems.

The book for boys that is made to order is not as a general thing to be encouraged, but an exception to this rule must be made in the case of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Prince Ricardo of Pantouflia" (Longmans), which is a sequel to his charming "Prince Prigio." If we are not greatly out of the reckoning, this book will become a prime favorite, not only with the boys for whom it is written, but also with those children of a larger growth who enjoy artistic nonsense. It is quite worthy to stand on the shelf beside the history of Alice in Wonderland.

The "Religion of Science" library (Open Court Publishing Co.), which consists of bi-monthly reprints of independent works, completes its first year by the publication of M. Alfred Binet's "The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms." "The Diseases of Personality" and "The Psychology of Attention," by M. T. Ribot, have preceded this issue, the three other numbers for the year having been Dr. Carus's "The Religion of Science," and two sets of lectures by Professor Max Müller. These books are all of decided value, and place before the public, at a low price, some of the most important results of recent scientific investigation.

Teachers of the modern languages will be glad to have their attention called to three recent publications of Mr. W. R. Jenkins. "Short Selections for Translating English into French" is a useful manual by M. Paul Bercy. "Le Français par la Conversation," by M. Charles P. DuCroquet, is for those who think there is such a thing as learning French by chatter. The "Contes de Balzac," edited by Dr. George M. Harper and Mr. Louis E. Livingood, makes one of the best possible reading books for advanced classes. It includes "Une Passion dans le Désert," "Un Episode sous la Terreur," "Le Colonel Chabert," and three other stories. From Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. we have a "Short French Grammar" and a companion pamphlet of "French Lessons and Exercises," both by Mr. C. H. Grandgent, and both deserving of the highest praise. Among strictly elementary works, we know of nothing better for American schools than this "Grammar." The same publishers send us an Italian text — Gherardi del Testa's "L'Oro e l'Orpello" — edited by Mr. C. H. Thurber.

The "Temple" Shakespeare (Macmillan), to be published on the play-a-volume plan, is so attractive that we hardly see how it could be improved upon. It has the Dent imprint, with all the qualities of tastefulness

that the name implies. The Cambridge text is used; the brief prefaces, notes, and glossaries are by Mr. Israel Gollancz; and each volume is to have a frontispiece. "The Tempest" is the first volume to appear, and has the Droeshout portrait. The volumes will be issued in the first folio order. A special edition for students, with extra wide margins, is also announced.

The Hon. F. Levesen Gower has edited and published in two handsome octavo volumes (Longmans), the letters of his mother, Harriet, Countess Granville. The letters extend from 1810 to 1845, and are nearly all addressed to the writer's brother and sister, the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Morpeth. Most of the letters are written from Paris, where Lord Granville represented his country for many years. They are rich in reminiscences of social life in the early part of the century, and abound in anecdotes of well-known characters.

"A Child's History of Spain" is Mr. John Bonner's latest addition to his historical series (Harper), and maintains the high character of its predecessors. It begins with 500 B. C., and ends with a description of Spain's present social and industrial conditions, which, after a lethargy of a hundred years, now begin to show marked signs of prosperity. The oft-told story of the Spanish discovery by Columbus, the dramatic tales of the Spanish conquests by Cortez and Pizarro, and the lives of the Spanish heroes Iturbide and Bolivar, are all given with a freshness and spirit that will render them highly attractive to readers of all ages.

Volume III. of Professor H. Grætz's "History of the Jews" (Jewish Publication Society) carries the narrative from the revolt against the Zendiks in 511 A. D. to the capture of St. Jean d'Acre by the Mohammedans in 1291. Among the topics discussed are the Jews in Arabia, the golden age of Jewish culture in Spain, the persecutions incident to the Crusades, the career of Maimonides, and the rise of the Kabbala. The work is well printed, and written in readable style.

Teachers of the English language and literature will be interested in Mr. Alfred S. West's "Elements of English Grammar" (Macmillan), a simple and well-planned text-book for boys and girls; in the pretty edition of Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers" (Houghton), which has just been anonymously edited for the "Riverside Literature" series; and in Mr. Elmer E. Wentworth's attractive annotated edition for school use of the "Sketch Book" of Washington Irving (Allyn & Bacon).

A critical edition of Lamb's "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets" has long been needed, and Mr. Israel Gollancz now supplies it (Macmillan). There are two volumes, and the Dent imprint is an assurance of careful as well as tasteful mechanical workmanship. Mr. Gollancz has incorporated the "Garrick Extracts" with the "Specimens" proper, and arranged the whole chronologically. He has also corrected erroneous statements, supplied dates, revised the texts, and identified the "Fragments"— no mean task, the latter. The edition is limited, although not narrowly.

"The Skeptics of the French Renaissance" (Macmillan), by Mr. John Owen, continues the author's companion volume devoted to the Italians, even the pagination being consecutive. The pleasant method of essay interspersed with dialogue is also preserved. The subjects of the chapters are Montaigne and Pascal, Charron and Sanchez, Peter Ramus and La Mothe-le-Vayer. The indices to the work are unusually full and helpful.

New York Topics.

New York, May 28, 1894.

One of the noteworthy recent importations of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons—who, by the way, have finally removed to their new building in Fifth avenue—is Esther Wood's "Dante Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement," the most concise and complete biography of Rossetti which has yet appeared. Mrs. Wood disclaims attempting a final biography, quoting Hall Caine's statement that the one person capable of doing this is Mr. Theodore Watts, who was Rossetti's chief confidant in his later years. At the same time she has collected and arranged in a well-considered order all the information at hand, and has added to this some interesting reminiscences of class-room and studio life, and of the Pre-Raphaelites at Oxford, unpublished before. The book contains several fine reproductions of Rossetti's paintings.

Almost simultaneously with the appearance of this volume comes the May number of "The Portfolio," with Mr. F. G. Stephens's monograph on Rossetti, with a number of reproductions of his pictures not so well made as might be expected in an art-periodical of this character. Some of the more important pictures are not given, I know not whether on account of copyright prohibition in England or because they are so familiar there. The omission is a marked one, however. Mr. Stephens is art-critic of "The Athenæum," and was one of the original Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, it will be remembered. His monograph contains new anecdotes of the group. The author is slightly aggressive in his exposition of Rossetti's influence on younger poets and painters, an influence long since admitted. It should be said that Mr. Stephens probably has a keen recollection of the time when almost every hand was turned against himself and his brother "Pre-Raphs."

Among the more important English poets whose verse in some degree is indebted to the influence of Rossetti, Mr. Eugene Lee-Hamilton may be counted. At the same time he has an independent note of his own, this being only one phase of his poetry. For over twenty years Mr. Lee-Hamilton has been the victim of a spinal trouble, unable to read or write or to be read to, and without the power of locomotion. His "Poems and Transcripts," "The New Medusa," "Apollo and Marsyas," etc., have been dictated to an amanuensis under these conditions; and they have made a decided mark in the literary world. Some sonnets, also, have appeared in "The Athenæum" and elsewhere, and these, with many more, will be published in a volume called "Sonnets of the Wingless Hours" by Messrs. Stone & Kimball, who have kindly permitted me to copy a few of them for The Dial. The book seems to me the most noteworthy of its kind which has appeared since the publication of William Watson's "Epigrams" in 1884. Strange to relate, with the preparation of this book, which is in part an epitome of its author's tragic existence, the hours have again taken wings for him; he is able once more to read and write, and is hopeful of a happy recovery. He has lived all these years at a farmvilla, "Il Palmerino," near Florence, where his half-sister, Miss Violet Paget ("Vernon Lee"), has devoted herself to him with unceasing attention. Readers of the sonnets quoted will be interested to compare the one entitled "What the Sonnet Is" with Mr. Gilder's "What is a Sonnet?" and with the sonnets by Rossetti and older poets on the same subject.

TO THE MUSE.

To keep through life the posture of the grave,
While others walk and run and dance and leap;
To keep it ever, waking or asleep,
While shrink the limbs that Nature goodly gave;

In summer's heat no more to breast the wave;
No more to wade through seeded grasses deep;
Nor tread the cornfield where the reapers reap;
Nor stretch free limbs beneath a leafy nave:

'T is hard, 't is hard; and so in winter too,
'T is hard to hear no more the sweet faint creak
Of the crisp snow, the frozen earth's clear ring,

Where ripe blue sloes and crimson berries woo
The hopping redbreast. But when thou dost seek
My lonely room, sweet Muse, Despair takes wing.

SEA-SHELL MURMURS.

The hollow sea-shell which for years hath stood
On dusty shelves, when held against the ear
Proclaims its stormy parent; and we hear
The faint far murmur of the breaking flood.

We hear the sea. The sea? It is the blood
In our own veins, impetuous and near,
And pulses keeping pace with hope and fear
And with our feelings' every shifting mood.

Lo, in my heart I hear, as in a shell,
The murmur of a world beyond the grave,
Distinct, distinct, though faint and far it be.

Thou fool; this echo is a cheat as well, —
The hum of earthly instincts; and we crave
A world unreal as the shell-heard sea.

WHAT THE SONNET IS.

Fourteen small broidered berries on the hem
Of Circe's mantle, each of magic gold;
Fourteen of lone Calypso's tears that roll'd
Into the sea, for pearls to come of them;

Fourteen clear signs of omen in the gem
With which Medea human fate foretold;
Fourteen small drops, which Faustus, growing old,
Craved of the Fiend, to water Life's dry stem.

It is the pure white diamond Dante brought
To Beatrice; the sapphire Laura wore
When Petrarch cut it sparkling out of thought;

The ruby Shakespeare hewed from his heart's core;
The dark deep emerald that Rossetti wrought
For his own soul, to wear forevermore.

BAUDELAIRE.

A Paris gutter of the good old times,
Black and putrescent in its stagnant bed,
Save where the shamble oozings fringe it red,
Or scaffold trickles, or nocturnal crimes.

It holds dropped gold; dead flowers from tropic climes;
Gems true and false, by midnight maskers shed;
Old pots of rouge; old broken phials that spread
Vague fumes of musk, with fumes from slums and slimes.

And everywhere, as glows the set of day,
There floats upon the winding fetid mire
The gorgeous iridescence of decay:

A wavy film of color, gold and fire,
Trembles all through it as you pick your way,
And streaks of purple that are straight from Tyre.

From Stone & Kimball also come the first two numbers of "The Chap-Book," a dainty little semi-monthly publication devoted to literary criticism, poetry, and fiction, by approved and by unknown writers. For the second number, just about to be published, Mrs. Moulton contributes a quatrain; Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard reviews Gilbert Parker's "A Lover's Diary" at some length and most appreciatively; a poem by Bliss Carman, "The Prayer in the Rose Garden," is given; there is a story by Percival Pollard; and there are one or two entertaining "skits." The combination of taste and energy shown by this young firm is characteristic of the time, and will not be without results.

ARTHUR STEDMAN.

LITERARY NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

Mr. Blackmore's "Perlycross" is just about to appear from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. E. C. Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," illustrating his "Victorian Poets," will be published in the autumn.

The English Spenser Society, after twenty-six years of activity, has published its farewell volume, a reprint of Heywood's "The Spider and the Flie."

The D. Van Nostrand Co. have nearly ready "Modern Methods of Sewage Disposal," by Colonel G. E. Waring, Jr.; and "New Roads and Road Laws in the United States," by Mr. Roy Stone.

The double summer number of "Poet-Lore" will contain an exceptionally interesting series of articles, among them being: "Saga Literature," by Mr. J. H. Wisby; "Einar Christiansen," by Professor D. K. Dodge; and "Literature and the Scientific Spirit," by Professor L. A. Sherman.

The annual report of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace shows that there were 18,000 paid admissions in 1893 — materially fewer than in 1892. The falling off is ascribed to the depression in America and to the Chicago exhibition. The report shows an adverse balance of £697.

The large body of literature attributed to Paracelsus will be included in unabridged form, and in English, in two volumes, to be brought out in London. They will bear the title "The Hermetic and Alchemical Writings of Paracelsus." The text from which the translation has been made is that of the Geneva folio of 1658 in Latin.

In a recent magazine article, "Mark Twain" told of the discovery of his "Jumping Frog" story in a Greek text-book, the inference being that the story had a classical prototype. But the resemblance was so striking that it proved too much, and now Professor Sidgwick, who prepared the text-book in question, states that he took the story straight from its American source, merely to use it as an exercise for translation into Greek.

Mr. John Seymour Wood is to be the editor of a new monthly magazine published at New York in the interest of college men in particular and the public in general. We are told that the magazine will cover all matters of interest to college graduates in art, literature, politics, and athletics, that Mr. Albert Stickney will contribute articles on political and economic questions, and that Mr. W. D. Howells will write literary critiques.

Messrs. Houghton Mifflin & Co. have just issued a pamphlet entitled "Good Literature." It is divided into three parts. The first part contains the opinions of eminent men who favor the use of literature in schools. In part two are given the methods of using literature adopted by a number of educators. The third part contains a graded list of literary masterpieces suitable for

school use. There is an interesting introduction to the whole, showing what the aim of the publishers has been in supplying good literature in a cheap form.

Mr. James Tomkinson has edited the diary of his father, William Tomkinson, who served in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns (Macmillan). The general reader will take slight interest in this unpretentious record of a soldier's life, but it undoubtedly has value as a document, even at this late day. The volume is illustrated with maps and engraved portraits.

"The pictures they publish of me," says Mr. R. L. Stevenson, "vary considerably. They represent every type from the most godlike creatures to the criminal classes; and their descriptions of me vary in proportion —from a man with a 'noble bearing' to a 'blighted boy.' I don't mind what they say as a general rule, only I did object when somewhere in the States an interviewer wrote, 'A tall willowy column supported his classic head, from which proceeded a hacking cough.' I could not forgive that!" This amusing paragraph is taken from "The English Illustrated Magazine."

The following plaint of an aggrieved writer appears in the New York "Critic": "Six years ago I wrote an article on the education of women for a New York magazine, which was accepted. This year my request to be allowed to see my article again was granted, and on reading it over I found it so absolutely behind the times —changes in regard to women have been going on so rapidly—that I have been obliged to write it completely over again. I have now returned my manuscript to the editor with the request that he forward it to me *every six years*, in order that I may keep it up to a decent standard of timeliness!"

"The Canadian Bookseller" for April contains some interesting statistics. During 1893, the total number of copyrights registered throughout the Dominion was 449, of which only ten were novels. The total value of books, etc., imported during the year was $890,000, the United States contributing $476,000, as compared with $327,000 from great Britain. English authors will be more interested to learn that the imports of copyright books, on which they are supposed to receive a royalty of 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, amounted to only $13,000. Under the new tariff it is proposed to abolish the collection of this royalty, and to impose a uniform duty on all books (other than music, maps, and prints) of six cents per pound avoirdupois.

"The Independent" closes an interesting account of the recently discovered Hymn to Apollo with the following suggestion, which we heartily endorse: "The glory of having unearthed these precious musical fragments at Delphi would to-day belong to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, had the $80,000 necessary for the Delphi excavations been raised in America more promptly. Let the past supply lessons for the present. The American School has just received the privilege from the Greek Government of excavating the northern slope of the Acropolis at Athens, where the most important public buildings of the ancient city are undoubtedly buried under fifty feet of earth. It is to be hoped that the friends of classical learning and culture in America will be more prompt this time with their subscriptions."

"The Pall Mall Budget" reports a remarkable literary discovery by "an advanced Baconian." The writer proves (cryptographically speaking) that Bacon, the great originator of all the English literature of his age, was also the author of "Box and Cox." This he sets forth from the back of the first edition, where the name of the play is printed

BOX
AND
COX

These columns read from top to bottom, give BACON OXDX. Here the author not only actually signed his own name, but gave the date also; for, taking out the letters that have a numerical value, we have CXDX, which, added, give 620. This stands for 1620, the date of the "Novum Organum" and without doubt of "Box and Cox" also.

A Walt Whitman Society, with Mr. Horace L. Traubel as secretary, has been planned, and is just now perfecting its permanent organization. Its objects are: 1. The consolidation within a single organization of all persons who are interested in the life and work of Walt Whitman. 2. The establishment of Centres in different parts of the world, which shall bring together the lovers and admirers of Whitman, and which, by the maintenance of correspondence and the exchange of views, shall tend to close fraternal relations among the members of the Society. 3. The publication, from time to time, of Whitman literature and of such essays and other papers as may be deemed valuable in elucidation of Whitman's philosophy of life, or in exposition of his poetry and principles.

Miss Emily James Smith, a fellow in the department of Greek of the University of Chicago, has just been elected to the deanship of Barnard College, and will enter upon the duties of that responsible position in the fall. As a classical scholar, Miss Smith is probably unsurpassed by any woman in the country. She studied under Professor Shorey at Bryn Mawr from 1885 to 1889, under Professor Jebb at Cambridge during the following year, then taught for two years in the Packer Institute of Brooklyn, and for the past year has been working once more under Professor Shorey, at the University of Chicago. She published a volume of "Selections from Lucian" two or three years ago, and will also be remembered as the author of "The Hungry Greeklings," a brilliant paper recently contributed to "The Atlantic Monthly."

The Association for the Encouragement of Greek Studies, of Paris, has lately given, in the amphitheatre at the Beaux-Arts, a performance of the Hymn to Apollo which was brought to light last year at Delphi, with the music to which it was originally set. This is the first time that any important piece of Greek music has ever been reproduced. Much has been known of the esteem in which music was held among the Greeks, but very little has been known of the Greek music. The information to be drawn from ancient writers on the subject is quite sterile, and, as M. Théodore Reinach said in a lecture which preceded the hymn, it is no more possible to judge of Greek music from their works than it would be to get a clear idea of Greek architecture out of Vitruvius. It was known that the acquaintance of the Greeks with harmony and instrumentation was no more than rudimentary; in polyphony they did not go beyond two-part singing. On the other hand they had three modes—the Lydian, Phrygian, and Dorian—where we have only the major and minor. It is in the Dorian mode, the most incontestably Greek of the three, that the newly found hymn is written. From the hymn it appears that the Greeks had two methods of musical notation, using either geometrical signs, or letters. They had no musical staff, and the sign was written over its

word. When the same note came twice, or more times, in succession, only one sign was used, — that is, it was not repeated. Twenty-eight lines of the hymn have been recovered, and eighty measures of the music. Mme. Remâcle was the singer of it, giving it first in Greek and then in French. For the accompaniment, the cithara and the flute of the Greeks were replaced by a harp, and the clarinette register of a harmonium. M. Reinach, in his lecture, promised the audience a "jouissance délicate et aiguë." The first impression of the hearers seems to have justified the last adjective. The music is written in a five-eight time, strange to modern ears. But the ears soon grew accustomed to this, and even found some charm in it; and delight followed. The hymn was discovered in the Athenian treasury at Delphi, where the French School of Archæology have been making excavations. It was engraved on marble slabs. The treasury itself was a small building, erected by the Athenians just after Marathon, to receive the offerings sent to the great temple at Delphi, in the close neighborhood of which it is situated. The Greek of the hymn has been put into French by MM. Théodore Reinach and Georges d'Eichthal.

A PROPOSED TENNYSON MEMORIAL.

Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, is circulating the following appeal among the American public:

"As a member and at the request of the local committee appointed for the erection of a memorial to the late Poet Laureate in this place — his home for forty years — I write to ask your aid in making general the character of the monument selected. It has been decided to erect on the highest crest of the down overlooking the western end of the island, and between the roads of Farringford and the English Channel, a granite monolith in the form of an Iona cross. The design will be furnished by Mr. Pearson, R.A. With the permission of the authorities of the Trinity House, who propose to change the name of the landmark from the Nodes Beacon to the Tennyson Beacon, the present structure, a pile of tarred wood, erected last year, will be removed and its place taken by the cross. The spot chosen, the 'ridge of the noble down' Tennyson loved, will, I believe, recommend itself to his friends, and the companions of his daily walks. As a land and sea mark, in view of every ship that passes in or out of the Needles, or under the island, the beacon cross should form a conspicuous and fitting memorial to one of England's great poets.

"A considerable sum has already been subscribed locally and among the late Lord Tennyson's friends. But more money is needed to make the monument what it should be in scale and finish. There must be many both in England and America who would wish to be contributors to this memorial. I am desired to ask all such to be good enough to forward their contributions before July 1 next to the Rev. J. Merriman, D.D., Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by whom they will be at once acknowledged. A complete subscription list will be sent in due course to every subscriber."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the memorial to Keats, provided by the efforts of an American Committee headed by Mr. F. Holland Day, has taken the form of a marble bust of the poet, which is soon to be unveiled in the parish church at Hempstead. About one hundred American men of letters and artists defrayed the cost of this memorial.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

June, 1894 (First List).

Am. Railways and Am. Cities. H. J. Fletcher. *Atlantic.*
Bookbindings, Present. Illus. Brander Matthews. *Century.*
Burns, Authentic Portraits of. Illus. *Mag. of Art.*
Chile and the Chileans. Elizabeth Wallace. *Dial.*
Cincinnati Ice Dam, The. Illus. G. F. Wright. *Pop. Sci.*
Consular Service and Spoils System, The. *Century.*
"Coxeyism." Gen. O. O. Howard and Others. *No. Am.*
Dairy Schools and Diary Products. Illus. *Pop. Science.*
Dante, A Study of. Genevieve Tucker. *Chautauquan.*
Democracy and the Poet. N. P. Gilman. *New World.*
Dog, The. Illus. N. S. Shaler. *Scribner.*
Early, Gen. Jubal A. Illus. L. S. Marye. *Southern Mag.*
Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster. Illus. *Mag. of Art.*
English at Iowa University. E. E. Hale, Jr. *Dial.*
English in Universities. *Dial.*
Episcopalian Polity, The. W. Kirkens. *New World.*
Essay, Passing of the. Agnes Repplier. *Lippincott.*
Eye, The. Illus. Austin Flint. *Popular Science.*
Fashion and Intellect. W. H. Mallock. *North American.*
Field-Notes. John Burroughs. *Century.*
French Diplomacy under the Third Republic. *Harper.*
Game Fishes, American. Illus. L. M. Yale. *Scribner.*
Girl, The Modern. Sarah Grand. *North American.*
Government of German Cities. Albert Shaw. *Century.*
Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse. Albert Shaw. *Atlantic.*
Heine, Poems of. Illus. D. H. Wheeler. *Chautauquan.*
Japanese Spring, The. Illus. Alfred Parsons. *Harper.*
Kineto-Phonograph, Edison's. Illus. *Century.*
Louisville, Origin of. Illus. R. T. Durrett. *Southern Mag.*
Maximilian and Mexico. Illus. John Heard, Jr. *Scribner.*
Mexico under Diaz. Prince Iturbide. *No. American.*
N. Y. State University. Bishop of Albany. *No. American.*
Nature, Books About. Sara A. Hubbard. *Dial.*
Nicaragua and the Mosquito Coast. Illus. *Pop. Science.*
Normal School, Scope of the. M. V. O'Shea. *Atlantic.*
Oysters of the Pacific Coast. J. G. Cooper. *Overland.*
Pessimism. R. A. Holland, Jr. *New World.*
Philadelphia. Illus. Chas. B. Davis. *Harper.*
Tortoni's, The End of. Stoddard Dewey. *Atlantic.*
Tramp Problem, The. S. L. Loomis. *Chautauquan.*
Wealth in the U. S., Distribution of. *Chautauquan.*
Weismann's Concessions. Lester F. Ward. *Pop. Science.*
Wendell Phillips, Memories of. G. W. Smalley. *Harper.*
Wild Nature in London. Illus. *Magazine of Art.*
Woman Suffrage in Practice. *North American.*
Wounded in War, Future of. A. Forbes. *Scribner.*
Youmans, Edward Livingston. Frederick Starr. *Dial.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[*The following list, embracing 51 titles, includes all books received by* THE DIAL *since last issue.*]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Letters of Edward Fitzgerald. In two vols., with portrait, 16mo, uncut. Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

Letters of Franz Liszt. Collected and edited by La Mara; trans. by Constance Bache. In two vols., with portrait, 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $6.

Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville, 1810-1845. Edited by her son, the Hon. F. Leveson Gower. In two vols., with portrait, 8vo, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. $9.

The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. Edited from numerous manuscripts, by Rev. Walter W. Skeat, LL.D. Vol. II., Boethius and Troilus; 8vo, uncut, pp. 506. Macmillan & Co. $4.

Folk-Tales of Angola: Fifty Tales, with Ki-Mbundu Text, Literal English Translation, Introduction, and Notes. Collected and edited by Heli Chatelain. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 315. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Varieties in Prose. By William Allingham. In three vols., with portrait, 12mo, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. $6.

Shakespeare Studies and Essays on English Dictionaries. By the late Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.D.; with biographical preface by Prof. Lewis Campbell. 12mo, uncut, pp. 409. Longmans, Green, & Co. $2.50.

The Bard of the Dimbovitza: Roumanian Folk-Songs, Second Series. Collected from the peasants by Hélène Vacaresco; trans. by Carmen Sylva, and Alma Strettell. 12mo, uncut, pp. 130. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $3.

Old Celtic Romances. Trans. from the Gaelic, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., author of "A Short History of Ireland." Second edition, revised and enlarged; 12mo, pp. 446. Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Dante Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement. By Esther Wood. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 323. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $3.

Roger Williams: The Pioneer of Religious Liberty. By Oscar S. Straus, author of "The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the U. S." 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 257. The Century Co. $1.25.

Mary Mortimer, A True Teacher: A Memoir. By Minerva Brace Norton, author of "In and Around Berlin." Illus., 12mo, pp. 341. F. H. Revell Co. $1.60.

HISTORY.

Christopher Columbus, and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries. By Dr. M. Kayserling; authorized translation by Charles Gross, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 189. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.25.

POETRY.

Sebastian: A Dramatic Poem. 12mo, pp. 93. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. $1.

A Song of Companies, and Other Poems. By Orrin Cedesman Stevens. 12mo, pp. 110. Holyoke, Mass.: H. C. Cady Co. $1.

FICTION.

Doreen: The Story of a Singer. By Edna Lyall, author of "Donovan." Illus., 12mo, pp. 496. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.50.

Prose Tales of Alexander Poushkin; trans. by T. Keane. 12mo, uncut, pp. 402. Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

His Vanished Star. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo, pp. 394. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Two Strings to His Bow. By Walter Mitchell, author of "Bryan Maurice." 16mo, pp. 278. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Robb's Island Wreck, and Other Stories. By Lynn R. Meekins. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 192. Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

Out of Bohemia: A Story of Paris Student-Life. By Gertrude Christian Fosdick. Illus., gilt top, uncut, pp. 236. Geo. H. Richmond & Co. Boxed, $1.25.

Salem Kittredge, and Other Stories. By Bliss Perry, author of "The Broughton House." 16mo, pp. 291. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Rich Miss Riddell. By Dorothea Gerard, author of "Etelka's Vow." 12mo, pp. 208. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Red Cap and Blue Jacket: A Story of the Time of the French Revolution. By George Dunn. 16mo, red top, uncut, pp. 587. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Upper Berth. By F. Marion Crawford. 18mo, pp. 145. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cts.

Woodstock; or, The Cavalier. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Dryburgh edition; illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 493. Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

Harper's Franklin Square Library: A Little Journey in the World, by Charles Dudley Warner, author of "Their Pilgrimage"; 12mo, pp. 396, 75 cts.—Cord and Creese, by James De Mille, author of "The Dodge Club"; 12mo, pp. 305, 50 cts.

Lovell's Illustrated Series: The Truth about Beauty, by Annie Wolf; illus., 12mo, pp. 312.—The Last Sentence, by Maxwell Gray; illus., 12mo, pp. 491. Each, 50 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Diary of a Journey Across Thibet. By Capt. Hamilton Bower. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 309. Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

Among the Moors: Sketches of Oriental Life. By G. Montbard. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 281. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

SCIENCE.

Biological Lectures and Addresses. Delivered by the late Arthur Milnes Marshall, M.A.; edited by C. F. Marshall, M.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 363. Macmillan & Co. $2.

Hume, with Helps to the Study of Berkeley. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 319. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Aërial Navigation. By J. G. W. Fijnje Van Salverde; trans. by George E. Waring, Jr. Illus., 16mo, pp. 209. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Man and Woman: A Study of Human Secondary Sexual Characters. By Havelock Ellis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 409. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms. By Alfred Binet. 12mo, pp. 120. Open Court Co.'s "Religion of Science Library." 25 cts.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES.

The History of Trade Unionism. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 8vo, pp. 558. Longmans, Green, & Co. $5.

Judaism at the World's Parliament of Religions: Comprising the Papers on Judaism Read at the Parliament, at the Jewish Denominational Congress, and at the Jewish Presentation. 8vo, pp. 418. Robt. Clarke & Co. $2.50.

History of Taxation in Vermont. By Frederick A. Wood, Ph.D. 8vo, uncut, pp. 128. Columbia College Studies. 75 cts.

Canadian Independence, Annexation, and British Imperial Federation. By James Douglas. 16mo, pp. 114. Putnam's "Questions of the Day." 75 cts.

The Empire: Its Value and Its Growth. An Inaugural Address Delivered at the Imperial Institute, Nov. 20, 1893. By W. E. H. Lecky. 12mo, uncut, pp. 48. Longmans, Green, & Co. 50 cts.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The First Steps in Algebra. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. 12mo, pp. 184. Ginn & Co. 70 cts.

Der Rittmeister von Alt-Rosen. Von Gustav Freytag. Edited by James Taft Hatfield, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 201. Heath's "Modern Language Series." 75 cts.

Preparatory German Reader for Beginners. By C. L. Van Daell. 16mo, pp. 136. Ginn & Co. 45 cts.

Schiller's Maria Stuart. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Lewis A. Rhoades, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 232. Heath's "Modern Language Series." 65 cts.

JUVENILE.

The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 303. The Century Co. $1.50.

Mildred's New Daughter. By Martha Finley, author of "The Elsie Books." 16mo, pp. 352. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine, Nov. 1893, to April, 1894. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 960. The Century Co. $3.

Building Superintendence: A Manual for Young Architects, Students, and Others Interested in Building Operations. By T. M. Clark. Twelfth edition; illus., 8vo, pp. 336. Macmillan & Co. $3.

A System of Lucid Shorthand. Devised by William George Spencer; with a prefatory note by Herbert Spencer. 16mo, pp. 28. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cts.

Primer of Navigation. By A. T. Flagg, M.A. Illus., 18mo, pp. 105. Macmillan & Co. 35 cts.

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